

IN FASHION'S REALM

GOSIP ABOUT PREVAILING
MODES AND COLORS.

Winter Tints of Striking Hues Are Being Worn—Tailor Modes Absolutely Plain—Large Hoods for Traveling Dresses.

The black tailor makes, unless of the best materials, never are so satisfactory as colors. Brown always is a favorite, as it suits so many women. Gray and blue may be considered suitable for wear at any season of the year and are popular with the economical, while green, purple, and red are essentially winter tints, and always blend well with the fur accessories that are so necessary in the wardrobe at this season. Coats may be short or three-quarter length, some even are longer; but the coat should not be too long if the skirt is short. This, of course, should only just clear the ground, unless the woman has quite shapely feet and is well shod. Good shoes are more important to a well dressed woman, or one that desires to be thought so, even than gloves.

Many of the most fashionable tailor makes are absolutely plain; especially is this true of the striped and check materials, but on smooth faced cloths bias bands piped or heavily stitched frequently are used. Buttons are extensively used as trimmings, and braid can be used without limit. Some costumes recently on display had the coats heavily braided, while the skirts were quite plain. For the girl whose dress allowance is small it would be advisable to make sets of flounces in dark colored silks, which may be buttoned on to black sateen petticoats and removed and renovated when necessary. Much of the good appearance of the tailor made skirt in town depends upon the fluffy petticoat beneath it, and only silk gives the desired effect of fullness about the ankles.

Large hoods are seen on a good many of the coats of traveling dresses. They are an advantage when caught by sudden showers. In the little points which go to give chicness to a costume, belt, gloves, and shoes are worn of the same color—gray suede belt, gray suede gloves, and gray suede laced shoes were the accessories to a navy blue gown. In the hat line charming little toques, both in felt and straw, have appeared for autumn traveling wear. Bright colored wings are their principal decoration. They are covered with thin chiffon veils which tie under the chin. The crepe de chine veil still is kept for motoring. Another new item is a white linen hat of the panama shape, caught up in two or three places with knots of brilliant colored velvet. For the young and pretty a white linen dress, a bright red pique coat, with one of these hats is a getup which must tempt the woman who likes to be looked at.

EMBROIDERY SQUARE.



A square such as this will look well in the corner of a linen tablecloth that has a border of drawn threads; the design should be traced upon the linen, then the lines should be run out and afterwards worked over in button-hole-stitch. Tack on a stout piece of paper, cut the superfluous material away with a pair of sharp scissors, being careful not to cut the stitches, then work the twisted bars with thread as in point lace.

Baby's Carriage Robe.

Save all the pieces of cashmere wool, serge, and any other soft woven goods and cut them into strips three-quarters of an inch wide. Join them together and wind into balls. With an ivory crochet hook about the size of a slate pencil crochet in plain stitch six strips about six inches wide and a yard long. With strong silk floss join the strips together by sewing lightly through the edges of each strip. Line with silk, any color desired, bringing the edges of the lining over on the right side, about an inch all the way around. Bind down with feather stitching. A slumber robe made in this way would be warm and "comfy" looking if made of dark warm colors.

Short Girdles.

Short girdles are more in evidence as an accessory of separate waists of all kinds than are those employed as a finish to elaborate two-piece or princess gowns, but all of them are carefully fitted and match the color scheme, if not the prevailing material of the garment.

Black Goods Dressing.

Boil ten cents' worth of logwood bark in two quarts of water. When cool add two quarts of stale beer. Add water sufficient to cover goods; lift and stir goods occasionally until of an even black. Then rinse, partly dry, and dress.

MADE UP OF SERGE.

Dress and Jacket That Looks Well in Any Color.

This may be carried out in serge of any color; our model is cream. The skirt just touches the ground all round, and is trimmed with a cross-



wise strap, stitched at each edge; silk tassels finish the pointed ends.

The smart little jacket has a full bodice gathered to a waistband, to the other edge of which is attached a pleated basque. The collar and revers are faced with silk, and the front and straps are finished by tassels.

Hat of cornflower-blue crinoline trimmed with a chiffon scarf and shaded ostrich feathers.

Materials required for the costume: 7 yards serge, 9 tassels, 1/2 yard silk.

COSTLY VEILS A NECESSITY.

Have Become Indispensable Part of Smart Woman's Apparel.

More and more are veils becoming a feature of the smartly clad woman's hat, but they are not a joy for ever; in fact, they are about as expensive as any detail of the feminine toilet, inasmuch as a cheap bit of gauze or net will not in the least answer the purpose. The veil must always be absolutely fresh, and usually matches the color scheme of the hat, unless white trimmings are used on it, in which case it is better to have it of that color, as it is more becoming to the complexion.

Flaring brimmed hats, set well back from the brow, are the fancy of the tailor-made maid, even for shopping. The shapes are not extravagantly large, and are usually in dark felt or beaver. But to be effective and also becoming, the brims should be faced or bound with dark velvet or satin sometimes edged with a white silk cord. A highly picturesque effect is gained with coque feathers instead of the more perishable and costly ostrich tips, which are out of place with run about costumes.

Cloth and Satin.

Among many of the very elaborate costumes may be seen a lovely combination of cloth and satin. The beautifully decorated skirt of cloth is extremely plain and cut with a view to snugness around the hips, though the lower portion of the garment is wide, flaring and machine stitched. A coat of contrasting color is made of satin in the Directive pattern and every imaginable kind of lace adornment is a part of the artistic trimming. Naturally, a costume of this kind is for afternoon wear, and is completed with a felt hat elaborately trimmed with rich satin ribbon. One suit of this kind was a very dark green, the trimming a copper-green lace, a shade between gold and tarnished green. Another suit of exceptional beauty was buff. The coat was trimmed with ecru lace and gold buttons.

Pockets and Linings.

Place has been found for pockets on the plainer coats by making an opening over the hips below the arm size and finishing it with an oblong flap, secured by buttons and sometimes trimmed with a velvet inset.

Black coat linings are greswome, and even with dull-toned coats gray or tan or white is preferable. Heavy satin wears better than anything else, unless fur be preferred, and, although the first cost of fur is greater than all other linings, it is cheapest in the long run, as it may be transferred from one garment to another year after year.

A Plain Linen Collar.

Make a plain linen collar with a scalloped edge. When this is done embroder small dots, beginning a quarter of an inch from the top of the collar. Embroder the dots a quarter of an inch apart. Then make another row of dots a quarter of an inch below the first row and place the dots so that they come between the dots of the first row. Continue down until the collar is finished with the rows of dots, each row having been made a quarter of an inch below the other and the dots being a quarter of an inch apart.

Hemming Sheets.

In hemming tablecloths, napkins, sheets and towels, begin to hem about an inch from the end and sew toward the end. When you reach the hem, turn back and hem in the usual way to the opposite side. Do not break your thread here, but sew back an inch. This greatly strengthens the ends and hems of the articles.

STYLES IN WAISTS

MANY NOW MADE TO WEAR OUTSIDE THE SKIRT.

Waistcoat Effects Are Among the Most Popular—Attractive Design in Unlined Silk Blouse for Interchangeable Wear.

This season's silk waists and those also of chiffon and lace are many of them finished to wear outside the skirt, being made either with a draped belt attached to the waist or like an old-fashioned basque. Waistcoat effects are popular, and many of the silk waists are fastened directly down the front with buttons which show. Taffeta is a favorite material still, and waists made of it are trimmed with waistcoats of embroidery and transparent chemises of lace. Soft satins and silks are also much used matching in color the skirt of the suit with which such waists are usually worn. Chiffon cloth, chiffon and net, both plain and embroidered, are also made to go outside the skirt.

One such waist made of black taffeta silk had the front draped so that it seemed to be plain at the top, having a full drapery across the bust. Above the bust line there was set a chemise of blue Chinese embroidery and inside this a chemise of transparent ecru lace. The embroidery appeared again below the draped pieces in a waistcoat effect, which continued down below the waist and finished in a rounded point something like an old-fashioned basque. Beneath the chemise the waist was buttoned straight down the front. It had a draped belt at the back and sides. Another new waist of blue silk had a waistcoat of gray silk and inside this a chemise of narrow lace. It was finished to go outside the skirt and had a draped belt. These waists were, of course, fitted and lined.

New silk blouses, unlined and meant for interchangeable wear with laundered shirt waists, are made of soft striped silks in all colors and widths of stripes. An attractive design for such a waist, which was of blue and white silk, had knife pleatings of plain blue and plain white silk on one side of the front flap, which concealed the opening of the bodice. The waist was quite full, being tucked at the top. The tucks let out formed the fullness. The sleeves, of medium size, were taken in to a deep, plain cuff of the silk, which was trimmed all around with a white crocheted buttons. Equally attractive was a waist made of fine white and brown striped silk, which was perfectly plain and very full. The cuffs were finished merely with stitching.

TO MAKE OVER OLD DRESS.

A Little Planning and Labor Will Be Found to Work Wonders.

If you have a dress in your wardrobe which has an old-fashioned waist, run and get it out and rip it apart. Then clean and press it and when this is done you may get your scissors out and cut it over into a little jumper dress.

The waist probably had some fullness in it and if it did cut it in this manner: Cut it out in the front to a point just above the bust line and cut the back to correspond. Leave about an inch and a half over the shoulders. The armholes must be cut fairly large. The fullness may be adjusted by means of two large tucks at the shoulders, in which case a larger amount of goods will have to be left over the shoulders, or it may be arranged in little pin tucks at the front of the waist. Finish it with either braid or velvet the color of the dress or black.

If braid is used it should be two inches wide and if velvet is used it should be cut into bands two inches wide for the kimono sleeves and an inch wide for the waist.

The size of the kimono sleeve you will have to determine yourself. It is made of a straight piece of velvet or braid, which is sewed to the band over the shoulder and around under the arm.

The round neck is trimmed with the braid or velvet also. If velvet is used it adds a pretty finish to sew little buttons every two or three inches apart on the velvet.



Never drop anything into the ear unless it has been previously warmed. The queen of Norway takes a great interest in bookbinding. The collecting of beautifully bound books is one of her hobbies.

The charm of a nice girl is fascinating, irresistible; no one can get away from it; her smile is contagious and infects her surroundings with the virus of happiness.

For the first time in history Chinese lady students are proceeding to various foreign countries to complete their education with western knowledge. Each student is a graduate of a Chinese college.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the cultivation of good manners has much to do with high-mindedness, which is so essential to every well-regulated life. Politeness always pays, and the nice girl always attracts to her nice people.

TRADE WITH CUBA IMMENSE.

Imports for Year Will Be \$100,000,000 and Exports \$50,000,000.

Washington.—Our imports from Cuba during the present calendar year will aggregate \$100,000,000 and our exports to that island will exceed \$50,000,000. There has been an increase during the nine months ending with September in all our imports except leaf tobacco, and in all our principal exports gains have been shown, the largest being in flour.

The chief increase in imports occurs in sugar, of which 3,000,000 pounds were imported during the first nine months of this calendar year, against 2,500,000,000 pounds during the same period last year, the respective values being \$65,000,000 and \$51,000,000. There has been a falling off of 50 per cent. in the imports of leaf tobacco, the receipts this year amounting to only 12,000,000 pounds. Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots show a slight decrease in quantity and value.

Increases of substantially \$500,000 each have been shown so far this year in the exports of lard, coal, corn, boots and shoes and vegetables, the greatest percentage of gain being shown in the exports of lard compound, which have been so far this year practically twice as large as last year. Our exports to Cuba for nine months this year amounted to \$40,000,000, and our imports during the same period to \$84,000,000.

IS AN ALDERMAN AT 87.

W. H. Warnock, of Marble Falls, Tex., Dean of Town's Officials.

Marble Falls, Tex.—Capt. W. H. Warnock, recently elected alderman when Marble Falls was incorporated, is dean of the town's official board in many senses than one. He has attained the age of 87 years, and is believed to be the oldest alderman in the United States.

He is a past master in the art of municipal legislation and executive management, having served as mayor of Georgetown, Tex., for ten years. There is not a brighter mind nor scarcely more active body in the council than he.

He chops his own wood for exercise and takes long walks along the lake-side and other favorite haunts. He frequently climbs up and down the steep cliffs that wall the river canyon and spends hours fishing at some of the favorite pools at the foot of the numerous waterfalls.

Capt. Warnock is a native of South Carolina. He spent his early life in that state, Alabama and Tennessee. He has been twice married and has a large family of children and numerous grandchildren. He enlisted in the civil war on the confederate side under Morgan and was promoted to captaincy during the conflict. He served three years in the army.

PUPILS HAVE BAD TEETH.

Nearly Every Child in Gotham Schools Shown to Be a Sufferer.

New York.—That practically every child attending public school in New York is suffering with defective teeth is the surprising conclusion from statistics in the first report of the dental clinic of the Children's Aid Society. Investigations by the New York Juvenile Asylum, where physical well-being is made the basis of child reform, having revealed the fact that bad teeth are a leading cause of juvenile delinquency, a free dental clinic was formed in this city to treat this cause of trouble. Although the clinic has been in operation only a short time, 394 children have been examined, with the surprising result that not one revealed a set of teeth not in need of repairs. Just 1,264 cavities were found in the teeth of 394, and 214 teeth had to be extracted. On this basis there ought to be about 2,000,000 cavities in the teeth of all New York's school children and 350,000 molars ought to be pulled. It is stated that the standard of health in schools in which dental supervision is in force has already shown a marked improvement.

SHAMPOO STOPS HER WEDDING.

Bride-Elect in Semi-Comatose Condition After Visit to Hairdresser.

Waterbury, Conn.—As the result of a shampooing administered by a Williamite hairdresser, Miss Maude Fryer lies in a semi-comatose condition, with her skin turning purple. The efforts of a half dozen doctors to arouse her have proved futile. Miss Fryer was to have been married on Saturday a few weeks ago. On the Tuesday before the wedding date she went to the hairdresser for the shampooing.

Whether an experiment was tried or whether there was a deliberate attempt to interfere with the wedding cannot now be learned.

Miss Fryer emerged from the ministrations of the hairdresser with her hair stuck together as though with glue. The doctors have not yet decided whether this glue contained some deleterious drug which has been absorbed through the scalp or whether Miss Fryer's collapse is due to the nervous shock caused by the discovery of the condition of her hair.

Finds Coal Mine in Cellar.

Bluefields, W. Va.—Thomas H. Cooper, manager of the Coaldale mine in the Pocahontas coal fields, while digging a cellar under his recently completed house, struck a thick vein of fine coal, the same measuring nine and three-quarters feet. The roof to the seam is good and no danger comes to the foundation by reason of taking out the coal.

FOR MAIDEN OF 16

STYLES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND BECOMING.

Mothers Frequently Find It Hard to Dress Girls of That Age Becomingly, and Suggestions May Be Welcome.

The title of "sweet 16" seems sadly misplaced. Pretty 21 would be much truer, for in reality there is no age more trying than 16.

Girls who have reached that number of years are either too young to do one thing, or too old to do the other. It may be a sweet age to study, but to actually live through every girl looks back to it as a nightmare. And mothers are often sorely perplexed with the question of what style is proper for a miss of that age. Perhaps these few suggestions will be welcome to such mothers. At least we hope so.

Often times the miss of 16 is "lanky," and a dress that has a few tiny ruffles on it will set the skirt out and relieve her of that tall and thin appearance, while touches of velvet about the bodice will always make any dress becoming to the girl who is burdened with a sallow skin.

Styles for misses should be chosen as those for their mothers, and that is according to their respective figures. The girl who is slim should select a skirt with some fullness about the hips.

A word as to colors for house dresses. Avoid bright reds—they are of the long ago, and to-day we see in their stead soft browns, shading from mustard and topaz down to the rich chestnut brown; innumerable blues that are rich in tone with silvery sheens. Full greens that can be livened up with velvet and lace, but no bright, glaring shades to dazzle the eye. Indeed, all colors have almost a faded appearance, so soft are they in tone. A neat and practical utility suit is pictured, and made of dark blue serge; nothing could be more useful and give better results for a little expenditure of money. A feature about this particular model is that it buttons close to the throat and thus eliminates the need of furs except in very severe weather.

It is an exceptionally stylish model for school wear, and could be developed in such goods as cheviot, tweeds or any novelty suiting. Corsetry makes a charming dress of this model, and for the girl who is out of doors much the goods is highly commended. It will stand the test of many storms and any amount of hard usage to which every school girl subjects her clothes.

A suggestion which might help out would be to make it up of copper



Neat and Practical Utility Suit.

brown homespun material. Have straps made of brown taffeta of a darker shade, while the collar might be evolved from velvet of a shade matching the taffeta bands. Silk braid might also be used instead of taffeta for strapings, with velvet buttons for combination.

Many young girls are made absolutely unhappy because their parents never seem to think they have ideas of their own. It really matters very little to the average mother whether her young daughter wears a brown or a green dress, while to the average girl it is a vital question.

A girl was 24 years old before she was allowed to select a dress of the color and style she wanted, and that dress was to her an event. Give the young folks a chance to say at least what color they want, and humor their little fancies as much as you can within reason, for things that to us seem mere trifles are to them mountains of disappointment.

Baby's Jacket.

Of very fine white cashmere with collar and borders of front of pale pink with hand embroidered scalloped edges cut in one piece, some dear little jackets are made; a cuff to match the collar finishing the sleeve. The lining is of chiffon louisiane and ribbons tie at neck.—Vogue.

Coral Buckles.

Coral buckles, in quaint rose bouquets, adorn many of the black silk wedding belts.

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RETURNS HOME AFTER 45 YEARS.
Connecticut Man, Back from Civil War, Finds Many Changes.

Waterbury, Conn.—After an absence of 45 years Barnes Gilbert returned to Connecticut to see an old-time Yale friend, Charles E. Everett. He found that Everett had died 43 years ago and the latter's widow returned to Gilbert a bracelet and big gold watch deposited with her husband by Gilbert when the latter left the state to join the union forces.

His own wife, whom he had left during a quarrel, he found had been buried in Pine Grove cemetery by her third husband, she having supposed that he had been killed in the war.

Gilbert was in the wilds of Arizona. He left home for the war because he was anxious to escape arrest for whipping a policeman. This policeman, now a crippled peddler, was the first man to greet Gilbert when the latter stepped from the train in New Haven.

Would Move Ponce's Remains.
San Juan, P. R.—Gov. Post has informed a committee of Florida men who are seeking to have the remains of Ponce de Leon removed to that state that the remains are undoubtedly here, but that the Catholic church is their custodian. The insular government, he said, has no authority to permit their transfer.

Enlarging Your Business



If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent

annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to year you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.